THE SURVIVORS OBLIGED TO CHARTER A SAIL BOAT TO ESCAPE FROM A CORAL REEF TO THE PLORIDA COAST-A FATAL CASE OF DIPHTHERIA THE CAUSE OF THE QUARANTINE.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Cincinnati, March 15.—Dr. Ashford, of Newport, Ky., was called to the Bahama Islands a few weeks nd a former patient, Frank Beal, who is at Nassau for his health. On board the ship Cientuegos, which sailed from New-York, besides Dr. were a Chicago family, Charles F. Smith and wife, little daughter Annie, and a maid. Mr. Smith was just setting out on a pleasure trip to Nassau, thence to Cuba, Mexico and California. Soon after the vessel left port, Annie Smith showed symptoms of illness. The mother thought it only ekness, and only ordinary attention was paid the little one until after two days, when it became apparent that the child was alarmingly ill. Dr. Ashford visited the sufferer, and found it to be

suffering from malignant diphtheria. At Nassau, New-Providence, the ship was quar antined for twelve hours, and the sick child, with her parents and maid, was placed on a sailboat and sent with bedding and provisions enough to last a day to the Island of Athal, a mere coral reef, that is used for a pest hospital. couple of tumble-down shanties are the only vidences that the island was ever inhabited, and, indeed, three years ago several yellow-fever were sent there to die. The island is devoid of vegetation, the only living thing upon it being a mammoth cactus plant. On this plant appear the names, probably of patients who have been on the island, some of them dating back ten years. The lines were scratched with knife or pin, a white, milky substance appearing, and hardening sufficiently to withstand the elements. On this desolate spot the Smiths passed four days of torture, which ended in the death of the

days of torture, which ended in the death of the child.

Steamships only pass that way once in fourteen days. From the day of Annie's death, it would be ten days if they waited for a steamer, with the chances even then against their being taken aboard, for the people about the Bahamas are really more afraid of diphtheria than they are of yellow fever.

Under these circumstances Mr. Smith chartered a two-masted vessel that runs between Nassau and the Florida coast, to convey him and his family to Florida, whence they found railroad transportation to Chicago. The bardships for Mrs. Smith may be imagined. The boat was not built for pussenger carrying, and had no sleeping or other conveniences for women, but to get her dead child home, she endured everything, thankful that any sort of boat could be obtained.

COLLAPSE OF THE GOLDEN BUBBLE.

PROSPECTORS UNABLE TO MAKE ANY MONEY IN THE PLACERS AT SANTA CLARA.

ian Francisco, March 15 (Special).—Dispatches from San Diego and Los Angeles leave no room for doubt of the correctness of previous dispatches to The Trib-ine that Lower California gold excitement is founded rifling discoveries of nuggets in placers which have worked by Mexicans and Indians for many years. All the stories of express companies and banks in San Diego handling large sums of money are "fakes."
Only a few hundred have been received there.
The story that \$600 in dust was left with Goodbec, a banker of Ensenada, dwindles to a small package of nuggets and coarse gold, not worth over \$50. Fakira abound in the streets showing gold flust and nuggets obtained from mines, but they are all runners for schooners or overland outsits, and when old miners examine gold it is usually found to be Australian gold

ent in San Diego has died out now, parties go out every day. George Hing, a man of San Diego, who was the first to start for the mines, returned to-day. He says the camp is a fraud and that the ground has been dug by successive gangs of prospectors. Though one may oclly find gold nuggets, yet work in the placers ron't pay wages, considering the high cost of pro visions. When King left, there were 900 men in samp; but he estimated 2,000 have worked there and guit and at least 3,000 are on the road. Many at camp failed to make enough to buy victuals, and re was actual suffering for food and for blankets.

low poor the majority of the miners are is shown by fact that they refuse to pay \$18 in fees required by the Jexican Government of placer miners who take anent possession of a claim, while no one has dre amed of paying \$700 to locate a quartz mine. A who returned yesterday by steamer fro ospecial wall to turned back after walking fortyave miles because he met so many disgusted men Two of those who who were returning were old ers from Pike's Peak. These men said they had worked all over alleged placer grounds for a week They had gone even obtaining color. equipped to last a year, if they had seen an unity to make a living by mining, and if they been able to pan out as little as \$1 a day they id have been satisfied to stay. These men had alked from National City to the mines, a distance 120 miles. Some young men from San Diego me miners all along the route, who told them they had better turn back unless they had full pockets. One of the party tried to send a dispatch to a San Diego elling what he had heard, but the international agent refused to forward the message unless the report was favorable. . The road from Santa Clara Diego is crowded with all kinds of curious bound for the new diggings. These pros-refuse to believe any discouraging reports, t them are on foot and confess that they have y enough money to last till they reach the

The only people who have made money out the excitement are the railroad companies, the crnational Company's steamship, the Mexican of-als and business men of San Diego who have fur-bed outfits.

MEXICAN TROOPS IN LOWER CALIFORNIA. City of Mexico, March 15, via Galveston.-Lower nia is entirely quiet now. Governor Torres has sufficient troops to preserve order, if they are wanted. ervative papers insist that Mexico will lose Lower California, and the inference is that the United States will absorb it. The Government, however, says there probability of losing Lower California. Rich copper and silver mines have been discovered

irez Varela concession, in the State of

PURCHASED BY THE BREWERY SYNDICATE. Rochester, N. Y., March 15 (Special).—It is learned good authority that this afternoon in the Gerican Bank the contracts were signed whereby a syndicate of London capitalists purchased th property of the Bartholomay and Rochester Brew Companies. The sum given for both is ne \$3,000,000. Both properties are given free of all incumbrance. With the purchase of the Bartholo-may go the Cottage Hotel at Charlotte, Rochester's cities of the country. The purchase of the hester Browery includes an interest in the Hotel Ontario at Charlotte and the malt-house. The Genesee Brewery was not purchased for the reason, as stated by Mr. Monroe, of the English syndicate, that the shareholders could not agree among themselves. The present officers of both companies will probably be continued.

NEW COAL AND COKE VENTURES.

Va., March 15 .- The South Birmingham Coal and Coke Company was organized yesterday at this county, with a capital of81,000,000, with ident, and T. J. Shickel, secretary D. B. Strouse, president, and T. J. Shickel, secretary and treasurer. Charles G. Emery, of New-York, is one otors. The company owns 3,000 acres of liteen miles south of Birmingham, and will

wn, W. Va., March 15 .- A number of capitalists are prospecting through the tion of this county with the view of buy-area of coal lands and engaing in the of coles upon an extensive coale. The I probably buy 10,000 acres of land near

cater, Va., March 16.—The Mount Torry Company was organized in this city to-day, a capital of \$1,000,000. B. H. of Baltimore, was elected president, ject of the company is to mine gances and from ores on the Mount Torry property, which has between Buena Vista Crimore mines, in Augusta County. The

TORY ROUT AT KENNINGTON.

THE GLADSTONIAN CANDIDATE WINS A GREAT VICTORY.

MR! BEAUFOY DEFEATS MR. HOPE, THE CON SERVATIVE, BY 680 MAJORITY AND GAINS A SEAT FOR THE LIBERALS-BOTH

SIDES STRAINED EVERY NERVE. London, March 15 .- An election was held in the Kannington Division of Lambeth to-day to fill the Parliamentary seat made vacant by the resignation of R. G. Davis, a Conservative. The election resuited in a victory for Mr. Beaufoy, the Gladstonian candidate, who polled 4,069 votes, against 3,439 for Mr. Hope, the Conservative nominee. At the last election, Mr. Davis, the retiring

member, received 3,222 votes, and Mr. Beaufoy To-day's election was hotly contested, both

parties straining every nerve to achieve success. THE SQUEEZE IN THE COPPER MARKET.

LOSSES OF THE FRENCH RING APPALLING-AN ENGLISH TRUST MAY BE FORMED.

London, March 15.-The Comptoir d'Escompte, the copper ring and the Societe des Metaux monopolize the attention of financiers. It is still hoped that all will eventually meet their liabilities. Although the magnitude of the losses is appalling, the effect will be circumscribed among those actually interested. Neither a widespread panic nor a general financial disaster will ensue. In some quarters the liquidation of the Comptoir d'Escompte and its reconstitu-tion, with the co-operation of leading bankers and under a new management, is advocated, the present shareholders to have the privilege of subscribing for the new capital at par. The situation is improving and the outlook is better. The scepticism of American mine-owners regarding the unanimity of the English owners to accept the syndicate's offer is be lived to have been greatly overcome, the English and American companies working harmoniously. Ameri can delegates are expected in Europe at the end of March, when another combination or trust will probably be formed under the Mathesons' auspices, to fix the price and supply at figures that will enable the Societe des Metaux to meet its engagements. The formation of an English syndicate would result in the copper trade returning to England. English capital being required to hold stock, English agents would be employed to reach consumers,

The popular hostility against syndicates is growing. In the House of Commons, W. H. Smith, the Govern ment leader, while refusing to interfere with the salt syndicate, declared that such combinations worked their own cure and tended ultimately to reduce the price of articles the rates on which they temporarily

The French Government will introduce in the Chambers a bill concerning credit societies, the object of the measure being to prevent a recurrence of scandals similar to that of the Comptoir d'Escompte. The Paris Bourse closed very dull to-day. Comptoir d'Escompte shares, which opened at 300 francs on and reached 435 francs on Wednesday, reacted to-day to 315 francs, on renewed rumor that the

Bank of France advances were not sufficient to over-come the existing difficulties. Other credit shares were freely offered, notably Credit Lyonnais and Banque de Paris. Rentes reabted at first, but finally yielded, falling 25c. Societe des Metaux which was quoted on Wednesday as

127, declined to 91.25. Servian affairs, unsatisfactory advices from other bourses and unfavorable reports respecting some provincial institutions (which, however, are not believed) have increased the distrust. The crisis has caused the suspension of the Corinth Canal works.

The London copper market is nervous. The price advanced on Tuesday to 56 pounds, reacted, and closed

The New-York Metal Exchange yesterday presented no features of interest whatever as far as copper was concerned. One sale of 28,000 pounds, March, "good merchantable" metal was recorded at 14 cents after the second call, but no significance was attached to this solitary transaction, as the metal changed hands merely to cover the balance of an unfilled contract, The London dispatches had no effect upon the tone of the market. One of the largest dealers in this Europe. It is useless to buy, as we have no market to absorb metal, and in the present state of affairs no one will get far on the short side of the market."

Brown Brothers & Co., who represent the Comptoir d'Escompte in this city, received advices that that institution would certainly go into liquidation, but it was said at their office that no American banks would suffer. Throughout the day there were the would suifer. Inroughout the day there were the usual wild rumors floating around, but even a report that the Anaconda Mining Company had lost 8100,000 by the burning of a smeller falled to arouse the torpor of the dealers in the Exchange. The market was dull throughout, and copper was not forth-coming at the prices offered by the bears who were anxious to cover outstanding contracts. Prices only varied small fractions from Thursday's closing.

SIR JOHN THREATENS TO RESIGN.

THE CANADIAN PREMIER WORRIED BY THE OBANGE ATTACK ON THE JESUITS.

Ottawa, March 15 (Special).—Sir John Macdonald to-day threatened to resign the Premiership and go to the country on the Jesuit question if the O'Brien Jesuit Resolution promoted by the Orangemen persevered in. Colonel O'Brien, it was positively asserted, had submitted to Sir John and would withdraw the resolution. In reply to an inquiry, however, Colonel O'Brien says he has not yielded and will go on with the resolution, which is in effect a vote of censure. There is increasing excitement in Orange circles on the subject, and several secret caucusses of Protestant members have been held with the view of forming a Protestant party of members of both existing parties. If the pressure brought to bear on O'Brien ends in his weakening. Mr. Barron will introduce a similar resolution. As neither of the two parties can support the resolution, it may not receive a large vote, but the seceders are strong enough, at any rate, to seize the balance of power.

THE STIFF-NECKED HOME SECRETARY.

London, March 15 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon Home Secretary Matthews was questioned with reference to the actions of Mr. Anderson, an official of the Home Office, who permitted Le Caron, the informer, to look over the whole of his past correspondence with the Home Office authorities prior to his appearing as a witness before the Parnell Commission, and to select such letters as he thought would be of service to "The Times." Mr. Matthews said that at the time he knew nothing of the course taken by Mr. Anderson and consequently had not given it his sanction, but he now considered that Mr. Anderson had acted properly.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt gave notice that he would submit a motion regarding Mr. Anderson's con-duct when the police vote is discussed on Monday naxt.

TO CONTROL THE TIN-PLATE PRODUCTION. London, March 15.-Swansea commercial circles are agitated by a report that the American tin-plate consumers' syndicate has offered to purchase all the tin-plate works in South Wales, at 3,000 pounds per mill, in order to control the produce, of which A now purchases three-fourths. The object is to the large profits of the middlemen.

LORD LONSDALE AT "THE RAMPARTS." Chicago, March 15.-A dispatch from Winnipeg. Man., says: "Word has been received here that Lord Lonedale has arrived at a point in the Arctic Circle known as 'The Ramparts,' which is the last outpost of the Hudson Bay Company. He and his party are well, and his lerdship is in fine spirits. He remain there a few weeks and then pass on north. He does not expect to get back to civilization for nearly a year and a half."

HERR ANTOINE TO OPPOSE BOULANGER. Paris, March 15.—Herr Antoine, who has just resigned his seat as Deputy for Metz in the Reichstag, will arrive here to-morrow. He intends to become a French citizen and to offer himself as a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies in opposition to General Boulanger at the next election.

THE AMERICAN BALL-PLAYERS AT BRISTOL. Bristol, March 15,-The Chicago and All-America baseball teams played here to-day. The game re-sulted in favor of the Chicago nine by 10 to 3.

A MEXICAN EDITOR RELEASED FROM PRISON City of Mexico, March 15, via Galveston.—General Dias De Vega, et "El Nacional" newspaper, has been

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released after eight months' imprisonment, and on payment of a fine of \$1,000. KILLED BY THE DEADLY FIRE DAMP: FIFTEEN LIVES LOST BY AN EXPLOSION IN A

FRENCH COLLIERY. Paris, March 15.-By an explosion of firedamp in a colliery near Nismes to-day, fifteen persons were killed

and six injured. LICENSES UNDER THE MODUS VIVENDI.

NONE TO BE ISSUED UNTIL CANADA AND NEW-

FOUNDLAND AGREE ON A POLICY. Ottawa, March 15.-There has been a good deal of speculation here lately with reference to the action which the Government will take during the coming fishing season in regard to the issue of licenses under the modus vivendi. It is understood that an inquiry has reached the Government from the Colonial Office as to whether it had been definitely decided not to grant any more licenses, and the answer sent was that the issue of licenses had been stopped temporarily in order that the Canadian and Newfoundland Governments may agree upon a common line of action. With regard to an inquiry from London whether any changes had been made in the instructions to the captains of fishery protection cruisers, the reply was that the matter had not engaged the attention of the Government as yet, the cruisers not going out until May.

GABRIEL DUMONT CROSSES THE BORDER. Neche, Dak., March 15 .- Gabriel Pumont crossed the border on his way to Winnipeg this morning. He fears not his enemies, he says.

ALDRIDGE TO BE EXTRADITED. Ottawa, Ont., March 15.—The Department of Justice has issued a warrant for the extradition of Aldridge, who is wanted by the Ohio authorities, and who is now in custody at Windsor.

LATITUDE FORTY-TWO, FIFTY.

GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN THINK STEAMERS

SHOULD PASS THE GRAND BANKS. Boston, March 15 (Special) .- "The Journal" will pubish to-morrow interviews with men prominently identified with the Gloucester fishing interests in regard to the resolution recently introduced in the Legislature urging an international law compelling ocean st ships to avoid crossing the fishing banks. Said Captain Peter Sinclair: "We fish now from latitude 43 degrees to 47 degrees, and from 43 degrees to the land. Steamers ought to pass as far south as 42 degrees 50 minutes. That ought to be their northern line, because we do fish in latitude 42 degrees 55 minutes, and sometimes we go as far as 42 degrees 58 minutes. The changing of their course as I have in-dicated couldn't make fifty miles difference in their run, and I don't think it would exceed twenty miles." Said Captain John Degan: "Steamers should pass

have undoubtedly sunk many a fisherman that was reported missing, without its ever being known." Captain Sylvanus McKee, who has fished on the Grand Banks and the Georges over seventeen years, sald: "I suppose I had one of the narrowest escapes on the northern part of the Georges that ever took place in the North Atlantic Ocean. It was in the day time. The steamer City of London came so near to me that I could see the toe-nails on the captain's feet when he came flying out of his cabin, barefooted, bareheaded, and with nothing on but shirt and drawers. I shouted: 'I'll report you for this.' He was white as a sheet with fright and could say nothing. steamers have no business at all, in winter or summer, o cross the banks north of latitude 43 degrees 25

minutes."

Similar views to those given above were expressed
by President Thomas and Captains Thomas F. Hodgedon Martin, Nelson McKinney, John D. McKinney,
Peter McCanlay, George M. McLean, John McKinnen,
Alexander McLean and Alexander McNeill.

STABBED BY A BUTCHERS BOY.

THE VICTIM WILL PROBABLY DIE PROM THE MURDEROUS THRUSTS.

Patrick Mechan, a fourteen-year-old boy, w at No. 621 West Forty-sixth-st. and works for Henry Dreyfoos, a butcher, at No. 646 Tenth-ave., stabled Christian Weiss, who was employed in the same place, in the left breast vesterday. Weiss will probably die from the wound. He says that Meehan attacked him without any cause, while Meehan says that he struck Weiss in self-defence. From the statement of John Bobb, who witnessed the affray, it would seem that the cation. In the absence of the proprietor Weiss took charge of the shop, and yesterday afternoon he ordered Mechan to clean the meat-scales, and also told him to be more particular than usual and remove all the grease. This instruction that Mechan did not do his work well angered him and he picked up a dressingknife with a thin, sharp blade, about six inches long, and said that the next time that Weiss insulted him he would stick the knife into his heart.

Weiss laughed at the threat and turned to wait on a customer who had just entered the store. As he did so Meehan jumped at him and drove the knife to the hilt in his breast. Not satisfied with this vicious thrust, Meehan, as he took the knife out, drew it downward with all his force, and made an incision in the men about six inches long, severing, it is believed, the iliac artery. Weiss fell to the floor and soon became exhausted from the severe hemorrhage. Mechan struck another blow at Weiss after he had fallen, but did not hit him, and then he threw the knife at him and ran away. Weiss was removed to the Roosevelt Hospital in an ambulance, and the house surgeon said that there was little hope of his recovery. After the case had been reported at the West Forty-seventh-st. station, Detective Reilly went out to look for Meehan, and after a search of several hours he found him in a bedroom at No. 1,775 Tenth-ave., where a woman

acquaintance of his lived. Weiss, who is known everwhere in the neighbor hood where he lives as "Butch," is noted for his goodnature and bravery. His ambition has been for several years to become a member of the fire department, and he goes to all the fires that he can. He distinguished himself a year ago last January by the heorote rescue of Mrs. Keator from a burning building at Tenth-ave, and Fifty-seventh-st. lived on the top floor and was cut off from escape below. Welss saw her peril and ran to the roof with a rope which he threw to the woman. She fastened it around her body and was drawn to the roof and saved. After this Mayor Hewitt called the attention of the Fire Commissioners to the act of Weiss, and asked, provided he had the necessary qualifications, that he be appointed a freman. Welss is an inch below the height required by the rules, and for this reason he was rejected. He is twenty-one years old, and hoped that he might reach the proper height in a year or two. Mechan has been in trouble before on account of his fighting habits.

ESCAPING FROM CREDITORS IN CANADA. Buffalo, March 15 .- William Burgess, a prominent Canadian dealer in canned goods at Nimico, near Tonto, is under arrest here on a charge of grand larceny in defrauding his creditors. The amount involved is said to be upward of \$37,000. Burgess came to this side and was in hiding on the outskirts of Buffalo for several days. He placed \$13,000 in Buffalo banks, but ubsequently withdrew it. Several of the creditors are ere, and negotiations are in progress to induce Burgess o return and make a settlement.

PLAN FOR MAKING BINDING TWINE PROM FLAX Fargo, Dak., March 15 .- A meeting will be held next Wednesday for the purpose of devising, if possible, some means of relief for consumers of binding twine. It is proposed to establish a large twin factory and manufacture flax fibre into twine. year there were 329,238 acres planted to flax in the Territory, and if it is once demonstrated that a good quality of binding twine can be made from this fibre there will be no trouble in procuring all the raw ma-terial necessary to supply the home demand.

ARRESTED FOR SWINDLING IN REAL ESTATE. Chicago, March 15.-William H. Davis, the real estate man who is charged with swindling so many people man who is charged with swinding so many people in selling them property not his, was arrested this morning. He declares Tolman's accusation that he swindled a large number of people to be false, and says he had no intention of running away.

A BANK ROBBES DECLARED INSANE. Watertown, N. Y., March 15.—Charles H. Phelps, who robbed the Norwood Bank last Saturday, has been declared insane, and will be taken to the Utica As A CHILD CARRIED OFF BY A WILDOAT!

Monroe, Ga., March 15 (Special).—The inhabitant ear Good Hope, seven miles from here, are in a pani

ause of a wildcat. It carried off a child

T. B. KERR NOT GUILTY.

THE JURY FINDS A SPEEDY VERDICT. SCENES OF EXCITEMENT IN THE COURT-ROOM-

THE PRISONER'S BROTHER TAKEN BE-FORE THE JUDGE.

The trial of Thomas B. Kerr for bribing the Board of Aldermen of 1884 is at an end, and the defendant has been found not guilty of the crime he was charged with. When the court was opened yesterday morning Colonel Fellows resumed his address to the jury, the room being then crowded to the doors. Long before the District-Attorney had closed his speech there were numerous expressions of the conviction that Mr. Kerr would be acquitted. Colonel Fellows acknowledged the disadvantage at which he was placed. He was making the same old argument on the same evidence which he had often made before, while his opponent was fresh for his "It is like threshing old straw to me." work. said the District-Attorney.

Colonel Ingersoll and his associates followed the District-Attorney's address with attention, and frequently discussed Colonel Fellows's efforts in a whisper. As soon as the prosecution had closed remarkable scenes occurred. Judge Daniels arose to charge the jury and spoke to them for nearly three hours, keeping them standing the whole The efforts of the jurymen to rest themselves in various positions seemed so to occupy the attention of the men that much of the charge was lost. Judge Daniels's charge was in no way to the benefit of the defendant, but a great many points of the law he laid down he afterward withdrew, in accordance with suggestions made by counsel for the defence and substantiated by the proper references. When Judge Daniels finished speaking, at 2 o'clock, the jurymen fairly dropped into their seats with fatigue. A moment later they retired to the jury-room, and were locked up. Kerr was given into the custody of ex-Judge Noah Davis, a fact which caused some more sur-

A FALSE ALARM.

Suddenly the news came up that the whole ury were engaged in kicking at the door of their There was a stampede, but the expected verdict turned out to be a false alarm. The twelve men had struck, and gave out as their ultimatum the firm decision that they wanted something to eat. "No dinner, no verdict," they said, and their wishes were complied with. They waited until a quarter after 3 o'clock before their dinner was brought over from the Astor House. It took them until nearly 4:30 o'clock to eat their meal, and then they went back to work. They talked over matters for about twenty minutes, took a vote, and found they were unanimous for acquittal.

In the meantime, the court-room had gradually filled up again. At 5 o'clock almost exactly there was a pattering of feet outside in the lall, and another stampede followed. This time every-body rushed for a scat. Colonel Ingersoll came in looking anxious, and a moment later ex-Judge Davis appeared with his prisoner, who was red in the face. Judge Daniels, with his countenance as immobile as ever, walked in stiffly, and took his seat, and lastly Colonel Fellows bustled in, followed by Mackenzie Semple. For a minute or two the room was ominously quiet. Then the jury filed in, and nothing was heard but the tramp of their feet. They stood up in the box, and the silence grew oppressive.

"Have you agreed on a verdict?" asked the clerk, after reading the roll. acquittal.
In the meantime, the court-room had gradually

THE DEFENDANT NOT GUILTY. "We have," replied Foreman Teets, hastily,

The clerk tried to ask, as the law provides, what the verdict was, but at that instant it seemed as if a menagerie had broken loose. Men umped up all over the room, and yelled at the top of their voices. Others threw their hote up to the ociling. Colonel Ingersoll had his mouth wide but the noise was so great' that no one could tell whether he was bellowing or not. could tell whether he was bellowing or not.
Old Dr. Samuel Hall had his arm about Mr.
Kerr's neek, and was kissing him, while Chauncey
Kerr went into hysterics with joy. The court
officers started to put out some of the enthusiasts,
and met with resistance. A whole group of men and met with resistance. A whole group of men who acted like lunatics fell over one another in the lobby, and the scene was one of indescribable confusion. Judge Daniels, in the meantime, as stoical as an Indian, was thumping his desk with a gavel and crying for order. It took five minutes before everything was again quiet, and then the Judge with stern countenance ordered the court officers to bring some of the disturbers before him. Hugh J. Connell and Chauncey Kerr were promptly taken before the Judge, and although John H. Bird and Colonel Ingersoll made touching appeals for them, were ordered to appear in court this morning for punishment.

Colonel Fellows addressed the court, and de Colonel Fellows addressed the court, and de-clared that he thought be had made every effort in behalf of the people that could be made. The court agreed with him. The jury was then dis-missed. Colonel Ingersoll moved the formal dis-charge of the prisoner, and the motion will charge of the prisoner, be allowed this morning.

DIED WITHOUT TELLING IT ALL.

Point Pleasant City, N. J., March 15.—Hugh Herbert Hance, son of ex-Judge Hance, of Ocean County, lies dead in his home at West Point Pleasant. one of the cells of the county jail at Tom's River, the alleged murderer of Hance, Samuel Rogers, is confined. Hance was found lying on the stoop of his house in a pool of blood. Drs. Bennett and McBride found a compound fracture of the skull. The injured man had lucid intervals, but was generally in an un-conscious condition. In one of his lucid spells he told John Forsythe and Daniel Hawkins that he quarrelled with Samuel Rogers, who was the bartender in the hotel of William Hendrickson, at West Point Pleasant, and that Rogers had hit him over the head with a When other persons had tried to bottle of beer. When other persons had tried to secure a statement from Hance, he gald that if he lived he would make public the name of his assailant, but if he died he should carry the secret to his grave. Coroner Graham was unable to secure any statement whatever from Hance, as the latter was in a comatose Mrs. Hance refused to tell what she knew state. Mrs. Hance refused to tell what she knew about the case. Her husband died to-day. The people of the town have taken sides in the case. One party firmly believes that Hance was assaulted in Hendrickson's hotel and then carried home. The other faction as firmly believes that Hance fractured his skull by a fall while on his way home drunk.

THE INDIANA INSANE HOSPITAL FRAUDS. Indianapolis, March 15 (Special) .- Philip M. Gapen, reasurer of the Indiana Insane Hospital during the four years of Democratic management, under which there have been such notoriously outrageous abuses, has been arrested on an indictment charging him with embezzlement. The evidence of the crime became public during the legislative committee's in-vestigation of the management of the institution. The embezzied money, it is charged, was paid to John E. Sullivan, the County Clerk, who recently fied to Canada. Gapen gave bonds for \$5,000, his sureties being Franklin Landers, the Democratic candidate for Governor eight years ago, and John J. Cooper, former State Treasurer.

A BRITISH AMERICAN MALTREATED Chicago, March 15.-Frank Collier, a young lawyer, of this city, who went to England bearing the congratulations of the British-American Association of Chicago to the Queen, on the occasion of the Jubilee anniversary of her coronation, and who had the honor of teing presented to her, has been taking an active interest in local politics, and by so doing has stirred up considerable animosity against himself. night he was decoyed away from his club by a telephone message, and was set upon by two men who pounded him with slung-shots and otherwise roughly used him. To-day he drove to the poiling place of the Republican primary election in the Eleventh Ward and was set upon by the adherents of the opposing candidate and given another pummelling. His friends came to his rescue, however, before he was seriously hurs, and carried him off to a drug store, where his wounds were dressed.

HOME POR CONFEDERATE VETERANS. Nashville, Tenn., March 15 (Special).—The Senate to-day passed a bill transferring the Hermitage, the old home of President Andrew Jackson, to the Confederate Veteran Association for twenty five years. The place is to be used as a home for indigent and disabled exis to be used as a home for indigent and Confederate soldiers, twenty five acres being devoted to cultivation and the use of the soldiers. The bill ap-cultivation and the use of the soldiers. The tes \$10,000 for necessary improvements.

the association. The bill would have failed to pass, had not three Republican Senators not only voted for its passage but made personal appeals in behalf of the measure. The bill now goes to the House.

BURIED ALL NIGHT IN A COAL MINE.

MIRACULOUS BESCUE OF FIVE MINERS SHUT UP

BY A CAVE-IN.

Mount Carmel, Penn., March 15 .- Supreme joy reigns in the homes of John Hall, Nicholas Revels, Michael Buggy, Patrick Leonard and Vincent Rokus to-night, on account of their almost miraculous deliverance from what at this hour last night seemed certain death by entombment in the mines of the Black Diamond Colliery. Hall and Revels, though suffering extremely from nervous exhaustion, gave to-night the first account of ineir experience. These two men were engaged in driving new shutes in breast No. 8 in the south slope of the mine about noon yes-terday, when they heard a terrific roar and the next minute they experienced a shock which caused Hall to exclaim to his "butty": "My God, Nick, the slope has caved in." Revels descended to the gangway and twelve feet from him found the way out to the slope cut off by huge rocks. He called to the miners who were working in No. 7, and soon saw lights crawling from the ruins. They both joined in the shouts and then heard Nearshalsky calling from No. 7 chamber for help. He was pinioned by a large rock and urged his comrades to come to his rescue They climbed up a distance but the danger grew so great that they had just time to run back when then was a second fall, and no more sound was heard. a force of men are still working for his deliveral

The poor fellow was in all probability killed, though The five miners who were saved secured themselves by setting props in the gangway, and they then result. They heard their rescuers stop work outside about 6 o'clock last night, and growing desperate, they endeavored to climb up an abandon chamber and gain an exit, but mountain-like bould stood in their way. They returned to the gangway and endeavored to console one another. Later the heard sounds of outside work again, and their hope grew. They betook themselves to prayer and the grew. They betook themselves to prayer and the sounds grew nearer. They then signalled five times on the solid pillar; the rescuers returned the signal, and the wives, children and hundreds of friends at the mouth of the colliery knew that five were safe. At 12 o'clock to-day they heard a voice shouting: "Are all safe?" The imprisoned miners answered back, "Five are here; one is covered." The next moment they embraced their rescuers and shed tears of happiness. Their deliverance had been effected by driving a tunnel twenty-nine yards. Hundreds of tons of ruins must be removed before the mine can be put in working order.

WEAVERS LEAVING FALL RIVER.

THOSE WHO BEMAIN REFUSING TO RETURN TO WORK PENDING ARBITRATION.

Fall River, Mass., March 15 (Special).-Addition ere made to the ranks of strikers and unemployed Offers of help have been received from Rhode Island and neighboring towns. A few strikers have gone to Canada and others are starting for England. Iwo members of the State Board of Arbitration had a long interview with the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade this morning, and another with the Weavers' Union Committee this afternoon. The arbitrators considered the situation delicate, but agreed that they had made progress and hoped ultimately to effect a settlement. Secretary Rouiseville though a full meeting of the board would be held in this case to see if they would treat with the arbitrators as such, although such matters are usually massaged by the Executive Committee, but in no case will the weavers' association be recognized. The proposition made by the Board of Arbitration to the Weavers' Committee this afternoon was that the weavers return to work and practically restore the situation of a week ago. On that condition the manufacturers would consider a plan to submit the question of an advance to the Board of Arbitration for a public hearing being the board, in which both parties would present their This proposition was considered by the Weavers' Committee this evening and it was unsuimously rejected. The committee did not feel incline to accept any proposition that would involve a return to work without so advance of wages or e recognition of the union. The same proposition will be put before a mass-meeting of weavers to morrow morning. The present temper of the weavers seems to be decidedly opposed to accepting it and the settlement of the trouble seems as far off as ever, although manufacturers expect a break in the ranks of the strikers by the middle of next week. Sales of print cloth were made here to-day at 3.7-8 cents for April to July delivery.

A STRIKE PROBABLE IN THE HOCKING VA Columbus, Ohio, March 14.-The Executive Comaltice of the Ohio District of the Progressive Union of Miners held a meeting to-night to consider the question of screens at Salineville, in the Hocking Valley District, where they are not regular in size. The operators at that place appeared before the committee and stated that they would not remove the screens as requested, and, in accordance with instructions given by the district meeting, the executive committee will, it is stated, declare a strike there at once. There are about 400 miners employed at Salineville. The impression is that this will be the beginning of a series of strikes in the Valley.

MINOR STRIKES IN NEW-ENGLAND. Brockton, Mass., March 15.—Thirty-three union lasters employed in L. M. Reynolds & Co.'s shoe factory struck work this afternoon on account of

distatisfaction with their wages. A new pricelist

was submitted by the union on Wednesday last, which

Mr. Reynolds refused to accept; and the trouble culminated in a strike to-day. Providence, R. I., March 15 .- Twenty or twentyive weavers in the amail Riverside Cotton Mill, in numford, East Providence, are on a strike for an

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED SAFE ROBBERY. Telephone messages to newspaper offices yesterday said that burglars had been at the safes in B. M. Cowperthwait & Co.'s furniture store in Park Row on Thursday night. At the store reporters learned that six desk drawers had been broken open and that postage stamps worth about \$25 had been stolen. Under the desks were two small safes, the combina-tion locks of which had been tampered with, and an expert mechanic was needed to open one of the safes yesterday. As the thieves had not broken into the store, the firm thought one of the rogues had been concealed in the place on Thursday afternoon. Desk drawers in the store have been opened by thieves three times within six months. At a safe-maker's office in Broadway yesterday it was said that an unusually large number of attempts to rob safes in the city had been made lately, nearly fifty robberies or attempted robberies having been brought to the notice of the firm within two months. Reports of such robberies are kept as quiet as possible at Police Head-

ONE THOUSAND CARLOADS OF CORN MISSING Chicago, March 15 (Special).—A thousand car-loads f corn make by no means an inconsiderable item, but that amount is lost somewhere in Minneapolls, St. Paul, Washburn or Duluth. On February 2 there were only 8,000 bushels in Duluth. On February 16 there were 126.561 bushels; February 23, 315,050 bushels; March 2, 510,004 bushels, and March 9, 602,569 bushels. This amount, with what is known to have gone East and is now stored in Minngapolis and St. Paul, makes a total of 1,200 cars, of the 2,200 cars of corn known to have been drawn from Nebrasha points to the Northwest. Owing to the reduced rates made by the Canadian Pacific, it has all along been supposed that the corn was taken to the Canadian Pacific, but it is now known that that road didn't haul a pound. All that went East was carried to the Canadian Pacific by the Mineapolis, St. Paul and Saulte Sto. Marie. It is thought the most of the missing corn is in store in Washburn.

A VIRGINIAN'S VIEWS OF THE RACE QUESTION Richmond, Va., March 15.—The Secretary of the Commonwealth, Henry W. Flournoy, spoke last night before the Powhatan, Richmond's crack Democratic club, on "The Negro Problem." He said he believed that the solution of this great question would be the final disfranchisement of the colored men. This he believed would be brought about by Northern men settling in the South, and realizing the true condition of affairs, and creating a sentiment in its favor in the North. He declared that the race question should overshadow every other political issue. "It" said he. "I were the chalrman of the Democratic State Committee I would hick out of the party every speaker who alluded to the debt or tariff."

BOTH PICKPOCKETS AND BAIL-BONDS SOME. Ishaea, N. Y., March 15.—Two pickpockets who were arrested on the night of Governor Hill's mass-meeting here last fall were released on \$1,500 ball. Their cases were called at yesterday's session of the Supreme Court, but they were not present. On investigation it was found that their ball bonds had been stolan from the County Clerk's office.

PRICE THREE CENTS GENUINE BALLOT REFORM.

Donak

ASSEMBLYMAN SAXTON TELLS WHAT HIS BILL WOULD DO.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT THE FEDERAL CLUB-ADDITIONAL SPEECHES BY THEODORE BOOSEVELT AND

ERNEST H. CROSBY! The lecture-room of the Federal Club, Madie ave. and Fifty-ninch-st., was crowded last night by Republicans who had assembled to listen to an address by Charles T. Saxton, of Wayne County, on "Ballot Reform." The presence, in a period of comparative political peace, which naturally follows a great victory, of so many men identified with the struggle for pure government, seemed to be of itself a bright augury for the future of the party of principle. It was an assemblage of thoughtful men, evenly divided between the youthful and the mature, and representative of the dements of influence and activity in the Re-

Not a seat was unoccupied when Theodore Roosevelt, the president of the club, arose to introduce the speaker of the evening. Among those facing him in the audience were A. R. Whitney, L. E. Chiftenden, Colonel Elliott F. Shepard B. F. Wetmore, Gustave A. Jahn, C. E. Bidwell, J. H. Guion, J. H. Phipps, E. W. Harris, Edward F. Brown, W. C. Hill, Job E. Hedges, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, William E. Keyes, James T. Nicoll, W. D. Murphy, R. J. Lewis, H. D. Hunt, Dr. C. H. Brown, H. L. Purdy, Gilford Hurry, Harrison D. Hunt and ex-Alderman James Owens.

Mr. Roosevelt was warmly applauded when he arose, and at intervals during his remarks. It gave him peculiar pleasure, he said, to introduce the author of the Ballot Reform bill. Ballot reform, he thought, was the most pressing of all the measures now being battled over in the political arena. He would not even except the substitution of the merit system for the spoils system in the method of making minor governmental appointments, vital though that reform might be. He was glad, he said, of the oppor-tunity of saying to a body of men who, like the members of the Federal Club, were Republicans from conviction, that he thought the spect deluged Washington, and who fairly squealed in their eagerness for office, was enough to shock the most hardened spoilsman. He hoped that President Harrison would disregard them, that he would make no clean sweep, but would permit faithful public servants to serve out the time for which they were appointed.

MR. ROOSEVELT ROUNDLY CHEERED.

Mr. Roosevelt was enthusiastically cheered when he expressed the belief that President Harrison would be the President of the people, and not of the politicians. Continuing, he said that the corrupt use of money at elections must be stopped, or else our freedom would surely perish. He cared nothing which party used it; who bribed should be punished with the utmost rigor of the law. He was proud of Mr. Saxton for introducing and of the Republican party for passing the Ballot Reform bill; and every true citizen should regard with abhorrence Governor Hill's attitude and the hypocrisy of the Democrate in introducing a measure simply for the purpose of killing the Saxton bill. In closing Mr. Roosevelt said: "We must beware of expecting too much even from such a measure as this. Doubtless it would prove in practice to have a few faults, but they could be easily remedied, and the general result would beyond question be good. The passage of this bill would be a long step toward securing honest and decent politics in

MR. SAXTON'S LUCID DESCRIPTION!

After the applause which marked the close of Mr. Roosevelt's brief address had subsided, he formally introduced Mr. Saxton, who was greeted with a tremendous outburst of cheers. Mr. Saxton is a tall, well-built man, with closely cropped gray hair, a gray mustache and hands lar features. His voice is full his delivery that of an orator. His many telling points were invariably acknowledged by hearty applause. His address was as follows:

The subject of ballot reform is exciting the attention of thinking men all over the Nation. The legislatures many States now have it under consideration, papers have taken it up and are giving it a the cussion. Is has been made a leading State issue in a great political campaign. The people are talking about is in club-rooms, debating societies, political gatherings, and even upon the streets of our cities and villages. One of the indications of the general interest aroused by this sub-ject is the fact that I, who am unknown to fame, am here to-night in response to an invitation given to me by the Federal Club, simply for the reason that my name has become connected with a measure having for its object the reform of the ballot of the State. Surely we cannot overstate the importance of the ballot in a democratic Goveveretate the importance of the ballot in a democratic Government like ours. It is the source of all political power. Upon it reposes the whole structure of the Republic. It is the final summing up and practical application of all political argument. Through it the people register their decrees. It is the badge of their sovereignty and the

decrees. It is the badge of their sovereignty and the guarantee of their liberties.

The eloquent erator of Tammany Hall, W. Bourks Cockran, appeared not long ago before the Assembly Judiciary Committee in opposition to the Ballot Reform bill. He nainted a nicture of New-York City politics that looked so well upon canvas that we were all charmed with its beauty. It presented a scene of Arcadian simplicity that was delightfully blended with a ruggedness of Spartan virtue that was admirable. The politicians portrayed there were all statesmen. The voters were immaculate in their pristine purity and integrity. Every candidate for office was a high-minded patrict offering himself as a sacrifice for the public weal. The citizens who were to be seen in for the public weal. The citizens who were to be seen in the background depositing their ballots had no guide or motive but their own conscience, and asked for no motive out their own course, that they were performing with dignity and decorum a high public duty. In short, to abandon the figure, Mr. Cockran absolutely denied the premises from which an attempt at reform must follow as a natural conclusion, and asserted that there neither is a public sentiment nor a public demand for legislation upon the subject of hallot reform.

the subject of ballot reform. TAKING UP THE GAUNTLET.

I think we may safely take issue with Mr. Cockran, oth as to the facts and his inferences. That corrupt influences are felt in our elections is a proposition that ne one will attempt seriously to controvert. The person who is not already convinced should visit the polling places who is not already convenced anomaly viant tables. He can hardly fall to perceive the reek and the rot, because they are right there in plain sight. The corruption that prevails scarcely seems to seek concealment.

We have diagnosed the disease. What is the remody?

We see the danger. How can it be avoided? Certainly, half way measures are out of place here. To appropriate one of James Russell Lowell's illustrations, no physician "would apply plasters to a single pustule of the smallpox with a view to driving out the disease." There are plenty of laws upon our statute books, but they are "deed to infliction." Why? Because the public conscience in this respect has become blunted. We have made for years "a scarecrow of the law" until it has loss all its terror. When a law becomes a deed latter it can-We see the danger. How can it be avoided ! Certainly science in this respect has become bunted. We have made for years "a scarecrow of the law" until it has loss all its terror. When a law becomes a dead letter it cancot be quickened by increasing the penalties for its violation. The moral sense of the people cannot be awakened to the enormity of a particular offence, simply by making the punishment more severe. It is well enough to enlarge the scope of our penal laws bearing upon this subject, and increase their severity in some directions, but such action by itself is totally inadequate to the demands of the occasion. There is another method, and that is to make this class of offences unprofitable and practically impossible. That goes to the very inception of the matter, taking away both motive and opportunity.

How can this be brought about? I nawer by printing and distributing the beliots at public expense and under the solemn sanction of the law, and by isolating the voter, requiring him to cast his vote in absolute inviolable secrecy. These are the vital principles of the so-called Australian system, and have been embedded in the beliot reform bills now before our Sinte Legislature. In my judgment it is the only method that holds out to us any promise of genuine reform.

THE SYSTEM GIVES RISE TO EVILS.

THE SYSTEM GIVES RISE TO EVILS.

The method which new prevails of getting ballots in the hands of voters is peculiarly adapted to premote fraund and trickery. Sometimes, not often, the ballots of a particular candidate are suppressed entirely. It is a common thing for a candidate of one party by a corrupt arresment with the "workers" to have his tickets" bunched, with the tickets of the opposite party. Not an election passes but "split tickets" are fraudulently circulated. By these means institutes at voters are freelyed.